WASHINGTON.

Debates in Both Houses Over the Final Adjournment.

SUMNER AND SCHURZ ASSAILED.

Conkling and Logan Summing Up the Effort of the Massachusetts Senator.

THE DEMOCRACY THE GAINERS.

The Speech a Venomous Vomit---Vile, Brutal, Pull of Malignity and a Deadly Bomerang.

THE SESSION EXTENDED TO JUNE 10.

Providing for Attendance at the Philadelphia Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1872. Debates in Both Houses Over the Final Adjournment-The Business Before Both Branches.

ublic business, were occupied most of the day with the question of final adjournment. The House first Senate, which generally wants its own way, and is indignant when it cannot have it, chose a different ad a not very straightforward course. Instead of agreeing to the extension voted for by the House the Senators rescinded the resolution effect unless it receives the assent of the lower ut agreed by a vote of 126 to 65 to extend the sion to the 10th inst., in order to give the much feeling, and at the same time generosity, among Representatives It is not forgetten that the enate first fixed an early day for adjournment and then spent weeks in discussing such unim-Parist bill which it had no constitutional right to originate. In this way, while the House was worktime was wasted by the Senate, and when the limit of time fixed by the latter body was that adjournment was impossible. Senators Sumner and Schurz still further wasted the time of the surnment impossible before the time agreed to the House to-night. The only appropriation unfinished are the Sundry Civil, the fication and the River and Harbor ortification and ills. These are all in the Senate, and they will robably be held there in order to force the House concert of action on the Ku Klux and Civil Rights bills, passed by the Senate and now before the House. The Tariff bill is in the conference and no business of pressing mportance, unless those bills are so considered, is efore the House. The report on the last-name bill will probably be made on Monday, and on Tuesday Mr. Dawes will move that the House take a recess till Friday, so that members may have an ortunity to attend the Philadelphia Convention. business transacted in the House to-day was der the two-third rule, and was unimportant. session of the Senate to-night was mainly occupied with an acrimonious debate regardthe House proposition to adjourn on 10th inst. Mr. Chandler was partic ularly severe in his denunciations of the speeches Messrs. Sumner and Schurz yesterday. He repeatedly denounced them as "brutal assaults on a man who had no opportunity to de-fend himself." Messrs. Pool and Scott, in behalf of

down, and, finally, at about midnight, the House ution was agreed to. The Tariff Committee Adjourned. The Conference Committee on the Taruf bill ad urned to-night without reaching a definite con clusion of their labors. They have gone over the tariff portion of the bill, agreeing to those portions or sections regarding which there is no material difference between the two houses, and have laid threatened to provoke debate. The present condition of the bill is consequently so incomplete that

those who preently demand the passage of the Kn

a further extension until June 29, which was voted

The Death of Mr. Bennett. The impression created in the capital by the death of Mr. Bennett is one of deep regret and profound sympathy. No man intimately connected with public affairs and instrumental in forwarding the best interests of the country was ever more sincerely mourned by those who know the import ance of the work accomplished by the late proprie tor of the HERALD. On all hands were heard the

Governor Reed, of Florida, Triumphs. Lieutenant Governor Day, of Florida, has resigned to avoid the expense of the quo warranto trial pending in the supreme Court of that State, which involves the question of his title to the office. Trustworthy advices from Tallahassee are received to the effect that Governor Reed, who has the appointing power, will appoint a democrat, probably W. D. Bloxham, who was the contestant against Day.

The Gallant Tars at Marseilles. Advices received from the European squrdron today, are to the effect that the entire credit of saving the shipping in the harbor of Marseilles is due to Captain Shufeldt, who was in command, Rear Admiral Aiden being at the time in Paris. It was under the direction of Captain Shufeldt that the boats were so promptly manned and the shipping in the harbor saved from destruction.

The Red Cloud Delegation. The Indian delegation now in this city will visit the Navy Yard on Monday next, Secretaries Delano

and Robeson accompanying them. They will be taken through the various workshops and witness the firing of the great guns.

The Revenue Marine Corps.

The following changes in the Revenue Marin

Corps have been made:Third Lieutenant John Morrison, Jr., detache Third Lieutenant John Morrison, Jr., detached from the revenue steamer Grant, and ordered to the Pessenden at Detroit; First Assistant Engineer George Denamer, from the Wilderness, at New Orleans, to the Johnson, at Milwaukee; First Assist-ant Engineer John R. Dailey, from waiting orders to the Fessenden; Second Assistant Engineer J. D. Neal, from waiting orders to the Johnson. The Authorized Payments Under the

Amnesty Act. In the United States District Court here orders were made for the payment over to three parties of this city of the proceeds of the sales of their property under the Confiscation act. According to the Amnesty act they became entitled to whatever sum the United States have derived from the confiscation of their estates, less the costs, which were comparatively large, amounting in one of the cases

The President has approved the bill providing for the issue of bonds in place of the destroyed or de-

Withdrawal of Three Per Cents. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to withdraw \$1,300,000 three per cents—\$5,000 numbering from a 8811 to 3.850,inclusive; £10,000 numbering from 2.952

to 4,150, inclusive, deted from August 1, 1868, to Auust 15, 1868, interest to cease July 31, 1872.

Weekly Currency Statement.
Practional carrency received from the Printing ivision for t'ne week ending to-day, \$216,000. totes 3,031,000
The Treasurer holds as security for National Bank circulation 378,341,200
For public deposits 15,552,000
National Bank circulation outstanding 334,934,918

stional Gold Bank of San Francisco The National Gold Bank and Trust Company of an Francisco was to-day authorized to commen usiness with a capital ot \$1,000,000.

Internal Revenue Receipts. Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$681,536; grand total for fiscal year to date, \$118,890,678.

The President sent the following nominations he Senate to-day:-Charles H. Walker, register, the Senate to-day:—Charles H. Walker, register, Republican Valley Land District, Nebraska; E. Wan Worthing, receiver public moneys, same place; George W. Cory, receiver, Wyoming Land District, Nebraska; F. H. Longley, receiver, Western District, Nebraska; A. A. Thomas, register, Northwestern District of Nebraska; Inomas P. Lowman, receiver, same place; George Counc, receiver, same place; James E. Dunham, postmaster, Bridgeport, Connecticut; Thomas E. Adams, oostmaster, Bridgeport, Connecticut; Thomas E. Adams, oostmaster, Findlay, Ohio; Second Lieutenant G. E. Overton to be First Lieutenant, and First Lieutenant C. E. Nesmith to be Captain in the Sixth Savairy.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1872. Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., called up his resolutio scinding the order for a final adjournment on

fonday. June 3. Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., moved as a substi tute the House resolution adopted to-day to ad-lourn on Tuesday, June 4, at five P. M:

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., opposed the substi tute and said that the Senate ought to rescind the resolution to adjourn on Monday, and let the House take the responsibility of terminating the session

Mr. WINDOM, (rep.) of Minn., moved to amend as to adjourn on June 10, at two P. M., and said he made the motion because he believed this extension necessary in order to avoid an extra session.

Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Ohio, said if the sessionshould be extended beyond the date of the Philadelphia Convention, it would probably last until the 1st of July.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., moved to nononeur in the report of the conference committee
on the Steamboat bill, and appoint a new commitee of conference, upon which he (Chandler) did no
orish to servence.

a to serve, r. Thurman hoped the motion to non-concu-ied not be agreed to, as its effect would probably to continue in operation a series of onerous an-

pe to continue in operation a series of onerous and oppressive laws.

THE POLITICAL VOLCANOES.

The motion to non-concur went over without action, and the Appropriation bill being informally laid aside, the discussion of the adjournment ques

laid aside, the discussion of the adjournment question was continued.

Mr. Flankoan, (Rep.) of Texas, agreed with Mr. Thurman that the Senate would probably be prolonged by political speeches, but said that the responsibility would be upon the enemies of the administration. The Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) and the Senator from Missouri (Schurz) had come into the Chamber souri (Schurz) had come into the Chamber gesterday, and, like two volcanoes, had poured forth their political lava, thinking the Senate must adjourn on Monday, and that there would be no time to answer them; but they were mistaken, for they would be answered, and answered successfully.

Mr. FLANAGAN then proceeded to review the his tory of political parties in this country.

Mr. Cole—I wish to appeal to my friend from fexas to let me proceed with the public business the House has just taken a recess, having nothing

The House has just taken a recess, having nothing to do.

Mr. Flanagan—I wish my friend every prosperity in the world, but I am talking now. (Langhter.)

Mr. Flanagan continued his remarks at length, censuring severely the liberal republicans, particularly Mr. Schurz, who, he said, had not got along very well in his own country, but was now winning the admiration of the democrats here by making eloquent speeches about the corruptions in the government of this country.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the House still fixing the compensation of gaugers and measurers at the port of Boston; also without amendment Mr. Harlan's bill for the protection of sawmill owners on the Mississippi River.

Mr. Chandler moved to lay the adjournment resolution on the table for the purpose of proceeding with the conference report on the Steamboat bill, and he read a number of telegrams to the President from St. Louis, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati and Chicago urging the passage of the bill.

Mr. Coles said Mr. Chandler evidently wished to

bill.

Mr. Cole said Mr. Chandler evidently wished to have Congress adjourn on Monday, so as to make an extra session necessary, and he (Cole) questioned the wisdom of that course.

Mr. Chandler said that Mr. Cole misapprehended his object, which was to secure action on a very important measure affecting a great interest in this country.

of adjourning as soon as possible after disposing the public business, but not before.

Mr. BAYARD said that if an extra session should be a sessi come necessary it would not be the fault of the incrity, because they had thrown no obstacle it e way, but, on the contrary, had worked hard t spose of the tariff bill and other pressing business responsibility, therefore, would rest on the contrary.

The responsibility, therefore, would rest on the majority.

Mr. Morron said it was true that the democrats had worked faithfully and had not obstructed the business of the Senate; but it was not true that the administration party would be responsible for the calling of an extra session, if one should be called. The speeches made yesterday were not made in the interest of the administration or by its friends, and he thought they were enjoyed a good deal more on the Democratic than on the other side of the chamber, although the profit to be realized from these speaches might be easily calculated. The majority had worked hard to dispose of the public business before the time fixed for the adjournment, and they probably would have done it but for the extraordinary interruption yesterday, for which, of course, they were not responsible.

Mr. Cassrely, (dem.) of Cal., said the minority were, he believed, unanimous in the opinion that an extra session would be a great evil, and that they had done and would do nothing to make it necessary.

CONKLING'S LITTLE RECAPITILATION.

were, he believed, unanimous in the opinion that an extra session would be a great evil, and that they had done and would do nothing to make it necessary.

CONKLING'S LITTLE RECAPITULATION.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., advocated rescinding the resolution to adjourn on Monday and leaving the end of the session open, so as not to put it in the power of anybody to again embarrass the Senate in the transaction of the public business, as was done yesterday.

The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Summer), said Mr. Conkling, having given notice that he found himself assaulted in the report of the committee touching the sales of arms, interposed yesterday and moved to postpone the great Appropriation bill upon which the movements of the governments depend, and then launched upon the Senate a pointed essay which required four hours to pass his lips, and in which was made no reference to any vindication that he needed against the report of the committee touching the sale of arms. When five o'clock had come and we had sat here weary with want of sleep and exhausting labor, the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) rose with a portenious pile of mannscript before him, and we were reminded that courtesy required us then to take a recess in order that Senators who were unaccustomed to go without food might refresh themselves, and in order that moment waiting upon the Senator from Missouri. I ventured to say then that it was not a question of courtesy, that i thought the question was made of sterner stuff, and I repeat it. It was the advent of two speeches in the Senator from Missouri. I ventured to say then that it was not a question of courtesy, that i thought the question was made of sterner stuff, and I repeat it. It was the advent of two speeches in the Senator which, if they were appropriate anywhere, might be made upon the hustings and which, if there were no other objection to them, were made at a time when they recked the session, when they drove the important bills remaining to destruction, unless some postponement co

at another, but which the humble Senator will find a boomerang, returning now and in the far future with a heavy, it not a deadly blow upon him. Our friends on the other side voted for that recess, which some of us tried in vain to resist, and the evening was, as I have said, wasted, at least as regards the advancement of business awaiting our action, and now this morning we are engaged in what seems

RATHER A GAME OF ROUNCE RATHER A GAME OF ROUNCE upon the question whether we cannot so manage and oxploit this question as to throw upon the President the responsibility of calling, or omitting to call, an extra session. Well, I imagine that, at the President of the United States has been found equal thus far, in the field and in the cabinet, to such sxigencies as have waited upsn him, he will be able, without instruction, to determine whether his duty is to see the residue of the public business lie prostrate until December or to recompand the representatives

of the people. I say nothing in regard to that, but I assume that the purpose of the Senate ought to be, and I hope it will be, to pass not upon the question of advantage as between parties or candidates, or ambitions to be gained by thrusting upon the President the alternative of an extra session, but upon what we should do in the exigency before us.

SERATOR LOGAN ON SUMNER.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of III.—I am not surprised at the exhibition of virtue made by democratic Senators, or at their anxiety to adjourn now after the Senate has instened to a deliberate, malignant and cruel attack put forth in their interest, and the benefit of which they expect to receive. Well may the Senators on that side be satisfied with what has been done. Well may they say they desire to cease the public business and return home, now that this attack has been prepared and put forth for their benefit—better prepared, better delivered and put before the country in better shape than either one of them, in my judgment, is capable of doing it. Your side of the case has been made, gentlemen, and made by Senators claiming to be on this side of the Chamber. I came here this morning determined to defend in my feeble way an old soldier with whom I was in camp for years, but I found that the pressure of business was that, morning determined to defend in my feeble way an old soldier with whom I was in camp for years, but I found that the pressure of business was that, if I attempted to do so, I would be accused of interfering with it and making a called session necessary, and therefore I refrained and now I say that, if adjournment must take place on Monday, and if a called session is to result, it cannot be laid at the door of the true republicans in this chamber; it cannot be laid at the door of the men who are desirous of performing their duties here without wasting time in political discussions. But it can be laid at the door of the two Senators who, night after night, have been studiously preparing

studiously preparing

ATFACES UPON THE ADMINISTRATION
and upon one of the organized committees of this
body. It is no harm, however, if the result be that a
called Session shall be brought about by their
action. I presume they are responsible at this
time to nobody, and hence no one is affected by it.
They can take the responsibility; and I am willing
that they shall take it. But, if the Session should be
extended, I will, at the proper time, in my feeble
way, attempt a defence against one of the most
malignant assaults ever made against an honest
man. The assault made here yesterday against the
President of the United States—(applause in the
galleries)—such an assault was fitted, not for the
Senate Chamber, nor for the lower branch of Congress—it was fitted for no deliberative body on
earth. It was fit only for the hustings, and it should
have been uttered only from the lips of same stump
orator who knew not the courtesies and decencies
of the Senate Chamber.

so malignant should never have been made except
after cool, calm preparation and then only by a
man calculated to make such an attack. I intend
to defend the President of the United States against
it. I may be forced to do it on the stump, but I
assure you, Sir, that I will do it and I will defend
him out because I endorse every thing
that has been done by this administration, but
because I believe that an attack of this kind is intended to destroy him with the people of this country, whose liberties have been saved by his own
strong arm, which, in the van of the loyalists of the
land, severed the chains of slavery and preserved
the Union—a thing that all the slivery words uttered
by the tongue of the Senator from Massachusetts
(Mr. Sumner) never effected and never could
effect. This attack has been made upon a man to
whom the country is more indebted than to any
other. He has shortcomings, perhaps, like other
men, but he is entitled to be defended at their hands; he
is entitled to be defended at their hands; he
is entitled to be defended at their

in the galleries)—and I tell the Senator from Massachusetts, now, that he will find A RESPONSE TO THAT MALIONANT SPEECH in every crutch that aids a wounded soldier to wend his way through the world; in every wooden arm; in the grieved heart of every widowed nother mourning for her patriot son. In these, and in the hearts of all the loyal people of this country, he will find a response that will overwhelm him and aid his oratory. All these will speak in thunder tones in defence of one of the most gallant soldiers that ever lived in any nation on earth. (Loud applause in the galleries, which was with difficulty suppressed.) This is all I shall say now on this subject, because i did not intend to occupy much of the time of the Senate on this occasion; but let me say further to the Senator from Massachusetts that when he prepares a speech and delivers it here only twenty-lour hours before the expiration of the Senate. If he is not afraid to have it answered he ought to let tappear in the Globe the next norming. Hooked in the Globe this morning for the Senator's speech, in order that I might to-day reply to it, paragraph by paragraph, but it was not there.

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator knows that I am not responsible for that. My desire was to have it appear.

Mr. LOGAN—I am sorry that your desire was not

Mr. Sunner.—The Senator knows that I am not responsible for that. My desire was to have it appear.

Mr. Logan.—I am sorry that your desire was not accommodated. I am only stating the fact. The same is true of the Senator from Missouri (Schurz) last evening attacking the Arms Committee. It is not publishe this morning, so that the Committee have no record of it upon which they can reply. And now we are told that the needs of the country are such as to demand an adjournment at the carliest moment. Be it so. If the cause of those Senators is so weak to-day before the people that when They cannot afford to give an opportunity for reply. Be it so. The country will understand it. The honest-hearted men and women and children of this land will read the purpose of those geatiemen as plainly as you and I can read it. The people of this country have become too intelligent to be be deceived by any man. It is an unpossibility. They understand the whole programme. They know that the road out of the Philadelphia Convention is the road right into the democratic party; and they understand that a speech making an attack upon the man who is certain to be nominated at Philadelphia is a speech made in the interest of the democratic party; they understand the whole programme. They know that the road out of the Philadelphia Convention is the road right into the democratic party; and they understand that a speech making an attack upon the man who is certain to be nominated at Philadelphia is a speech made in the interest of the democratic party; they opposed to the war. They were in favor of the Union, but were opposed to prosecuting the war to preserve it. So it is in this instance.

ALL THE LIFETIME OF THE SENATOR FROM MASSACHEE LIFETIME OF THE SENATOR FROM MASSACHEETIME of the Senator fell yesterday, and he attacked indirectly, if not directly, he assailed the party which he says he made; indirectly, for directly, he assailed the party which he says he made; indirectly, find tirectly, he assailed the party which he pass tindican p

tions began.

THAT IS THE TRUE LIFE BOAT.

Outside all is sea; inside is life, and when you at tack the pilot and sow dissension among the crew, that moment you do what the democratic party has never been able to do—you sink the old republican ships.

that moment you do what the democratic party has never been able to do—you sluk the old republican ship.

All the amendments to Mr. Cole's resolutions were voted down, and the senate rescinded the order to adjourn sine tile on Monday, June 3, by a vote of yeas 40 nays 18.

The consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill was resumed, Mr. Carpenter being cutitled to the floor.

Mr. Consiling said he had received a note from the Carpenter setting that he was designed at home

Mr. Conkling said he had received a note from Mr. Carpenter stating that he was detained at home by iliness, but that he would at an early day reply to the criticisms made yesterday on the report of the Committee on the Sales of Arms.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The following message was received from the President vetoing the bill for the relief of J. Milton Best:—

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:—I have examined the bill entitled "An act for the relief of

Best:—
To the Senate of the United States:—I have examined the bill entitled "An act for the relief of J. Milton Best," and being unable to give it my approbation I return the same to the Senate, the House in which it originated, without my signature. The bill appropriates the sum of \$25,000 to compensate Dr. J. Miller Best for the destruction of his dwelling house, with its contents, by order of the commanding officer of the United States military forces at Paducah, Ky., on the 26th of March, 1864. It appears that this house was one of a considerable number destroyed for the purpose of giving open range to the guns of a United States fort. On the day preceding the destruction the house had been used as a cover for rebel troops attacking the fort, and apprehending a renewal of the attack the commanding officer caused the destruction of the house. This, then, is a claim for compensation on account of the ravages of war. It cannot be denied that payment of this claim would invite the presentation of demands for very large sums of money, and such is the supposed magnitude of the claims that may be made against the government for necessary and unhvoidable destruction of property by the army that I deem it proper to return this bill for reconsideration. It is a general principle of international and municipal law that all property is held subject not only to be taken by the government for public uses, in which case under the constitution of the is a general principle of International and municipal law that all property is held subject not only to be taken by the government for public uses, in which case under the constitution of the linited states the owner is entitled to just compensation, but also subject to be temporarily occupied or even actually destroyed in times of great public danger, and when the public safety demands it, and in this latter case governments do not admit a legal obligation on their part to compensate the owner. The temporary occupation of injuries to, and destruction of property caused by actual and necessary military operations, is generally considered to fail within the last mentioned preamble. If a government makes compensation under such circunstances, it is a matter of bounty rather than of swrict legal right. If it is deemed proper to make compensation for such losses, i suggest for the consuleration of Congress whether it would not be better by general legislation to provide some means for the ascertainment of the damage in all similar cases, and thus save to claimants the expense, inconvenience and delay of attendance upon Congress, and at the same time save the government from the

aggerated claims supported wholly by ex particols. If the claimant in this case ought to be paid so ought all others similarly situated, and that there are many such cannot be doubted. Besides there are strong reasons for belioving that the damages it this case has been greatly over-estimated. If this true it furnishes an illustration of the danger otrusting entirely to exparte testimony in such matters.

U. S. GRANT.

Evening Session.

Mr. Boreman, (rep.) of Va., called up the bill to relieve the political and legal disabilities of Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia. Passed.
Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, called up the House bill authorizing the First National Bank of Annapolis, Md., to change its location to Baltimore, and to change its name to the Traders National Bank. Passed.

the B. Emerson.
The House bill for the relief of Chester C. Tolman;
the relief of Calista E. Cox; for the relief of ram W. Hayden; for the relief of Joseph D. Wilghby, of Vineland, N. J.; the House bill to enable
liham Sellers and Coleman Sellers to make applition for extension of letters patent for an imowement in coupling for shatting.
By Mr. HAMILTON, of Md.—House bill for the relief
Charles P. S. Wardell. Charles P. S. Wardell.
By Mr. Windom.—The House bill for the relief of trah S. Trapp, executrix of William Trapp, de-

By Mr. Morrith, (rep.) of Mr., rolling Simon Savage.

Territorial Railroad Bill.

Mr. Pomeroy, (rep.) of Kansas, called up the General Railroad bill for the Territories, which he and Mr. Stewart advocated.

Mr. Bayard objected to a bill of such importance being brought up at this time.

Mr. Blain, (dem.) of Mo., alluded to the anxiety to pass a railroad bill when bills of the greatest public interest were prevented from being acted on. The Steamboat bill, which concerned the lives of hundreds of people, and was of moment to the whole country, was obstructed in the interest of certain patenties.

CONKLING desired to know if Mr. Blaired to him as being actuated by the wishes of

Mr. Conkling desired to know if Mr. Blair alluded to him as being actuated by the wishes of any patentees?

Mr. Blair said that what he had said should stand. He did not intend to modify it, and if Mr. Conkling chose to assume that it applied to him he was welcome so to do.

Mr. Conkling was surprised that a gentleman of the known personal courage of Mr. Blair should decime to state just what he did mean. He (Mr. Conkling) would now say that if the Senator or any one else said that he was induced in his opposition to this bill by the wishes of any patentees, he, or whoever said so, said what was false.

Mr. Blaar replied that he did not choose to reply to the question but by the Senator from New York, for he did not propose to be dragooned by that senator, who spoke with that great air of his which was so well known to the Senator.

The bill under discussion then went over and the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was proceeded with. The following amendments were adopted:—Appropriating \$150,000, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect captured and abandoned property of the United States, and to collect, procure and preserve all vouchers, papers, records and evidence. Appropriating \$15,000 for the introduction of shad into the waters of the Gulf States and of the Mississippl Valley, and of other food fishes into the waters of the Gulf States and of the Mississippl Valley, and of other food fishes into the waters of the Gulf States and to reimbursing the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia The clauses in reference to reimbursing the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbi for moneys used in paving roadways, sidewalks &c., adjoining the government property, were re

The resolution in reference to the adjournment was at this point received from the House, with an amendment fixing the time of adjournment for Monday, June 10.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Wis., moved that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. Chandler opposed concurrence and advocated the appointment of a committee of conference. ANOTHER TUSSLE OVER UDJOURNMENTS.

Mr. Conkling expressed his willingness to ado Mr. Conkling expressed his willingness to adopt the House amendment, referring to the extraor-dinary essays, or whatever you may call them, de-divered in the Senate Chamber yesterday and in-tended to influence the Philadelphia Convention. He thought they might well be left to the intelligence of the 700 delegates to that Convention, many of whom were of the best and wisest men of the re-public. It this amendment was non-concurred in it would most probably necessitate ag extra ses-sion.

Mr. CHANDLER-Very well. One of the main re-Mr. CHANDLER—Very well. One of the main reasons why I want non-concurrence is that ther may be an extra session. What have we to lose be that? We have nothing to lose and everythin to gain, while the enemy is demoralize and absolutely routed before the fight begin Those brutal assaults made here yesterday upon man who could not answer because he was not member of this body—those brutal assaults upone of the most honored men that this nation every saw, will react with terrific force upon the tanthors.

Mr. Poole, (rep.) of N. C., moved an amendmen fixing the time of adjournment on Thursday Mr. CONKLING said he should vote for the amen ment, because since he had spoken he had been in-formed that there was a disposition on the part of the House to grant a further extension if the Sen-ate desired, and further, by reason of the Conven-tion next week, many members of both houses would be absent.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., thought it best to ake now the ten days the House has given, en-leavor to finish up the business, and, if it could not be done, ask the House for a further extension the Senate had made a great mistak in flxing so early a day of adjournment. Hadvised his political associates not to engag n any more political debates, for they were utterly profitiess. The people cared nothing about them and all the speeches that had been made in the senate since last December had not changed flycotes.

ear ago. Mr. Cameron, (rep.) of Pa., had for fifty years Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., had for fifty years seen parties rise, culminate and fall in the country, and had never seen an instance in which men who abandoned their parties did not claim still to see members of it. But the result was always their own destruction, because the people would no more trust a traitor to his party than they would rust a traitor to his country.

The amendment of Mr. Pomeroy was rejected—Yeas 7; nays 35.

Mr. Poot. then moved that the Senate adjourn, its object being, he stated, to compel an adjournment on Monday, which would necessitate an extra session.

session.

The motion to adjourn was lost by a large majority, and the Senate then concurred in the amendment of the House extending the time to Monday, June 10—Ayes, 42; nays, 13.

Mr. Logan called up the bill appropriating \$10,000 for an equestrian statue of General Rawlins, and it was passed.

The Senate then, at fifteen minutes past eleven P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1872. A bill to remove the political disabilities of Algeron S. Worth, of Westchester county, N. Y., a minor adet in the Naval Academy at the breaking out o he rebellion, was reported by Mr. Potter, (dem.) N. Y., from the Judicary Committee and passed ROUND VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. Coughlan, (rep). of Cal., from the Committee Mr. Cotghilan, (rep). of Cal., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the sale to actual settlers of the surplus lands of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in Mendocino county, California. After remarks by Mr. Coughlan, who said that the land-grabbers of California were trying to steal these lands from actual settlers who had resided there before it had been taken for a reservation, and opposition by Mr. Shanks, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, the bill was rejected.

Jected.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) Ohio, offered a concurrent resolution, extending the session until Tuesday evening next at seven o'clock.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) New York, asked Mr. Garfield in e could give the House any assurance that Congress would adjourn at that time.

Mr. Garfield wished that he could give more assurance on that point than was in his power.

Mr. Bingham objecting to discussion, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Eingham objecting to discussion, the resolution was adopted.

A bill to authorize the First National Bank of Annapolis, Md., to change its location to Baltimore was reported and passed.

A bill to legalize assignments of pay of United States officers and clerks was reported by Mr. Sloss, (dem.) of Ala., from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, and, after discussion, was rejected.

ejected.

Mr. Sawyeb, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee
on Commerce, reported a bill to make San Diego
california, a port of entry. Rejected.
Also a bill to make La Crosse, Wis., a port of de Also a bill to make La Cross, very. Rejected.

Mr. Farsworth, (rep.) of Ill., moved that the House take a recess until half-past seven. Other members suggested three o'clock, and others an adjournment, as there was really no business pressing on the House. All the propositions were

ted.

e Senate bill to provide for the sale of public containing coal was taken from the Speaker's and referred to the Committee on Public Ands.

Mr. Parnsworth renewed his motion for a receas.

The motion was agreed to by the casting vote of eaker, and the House accordingly, at 12:40, recess until seven o'clock.

Evening Session. The House resumed its session at seven P. M.

Tr. Shanks, Chairman of the Committee on Indian
flairs, reported a resolution to continue during
the vacation of Congress the Investigation into
auds against Indians, with power to send a Subommittee to the Indian Territory. Adopted.

The Senate bill, to continue for two years longer
to Act of June 23, 1872, for the settlement of ofzer's accounts, was massed.

the Act of June 23, 1872, for the settlement of ofdeer's accounts, was passed.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that it had recinded the concurrent resointion of adjournment for the 3d of June.

Mr. Poland, from the Committee on Revision of
Laws, reported a bill to regulate the taking of
testimony before commissions sent to the United
States from foreign countries. Passed.

BUTLER'S THURRIS OF SUMNER.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., called up the Senate
resolution rescinding the adjournment resolution, and moved to concar with the Senate
in that action, stating the conditions of
public business, which, in his judgment, rendered that course imperatatively necessary.

He argued that the session should be brought to a
close, having the responsibility of an extra session
on the Executive or on the Senate.

Mr. Butler we therefore the server or the senate
weether the President desired to call an extra session?

sion?

Mr. BUTLER—I really do not know; I have never asked him, and I do not propose to. If I did, I should not be like some men who come forward and retail their opinions here to carry a point. What has made the necessity for an extension of time? It in because in one branch of a certain parliamentary body

A SPECH OF FOUR HOURS LONG was interjected in the public business, intended to destroy the republican party. That was followed by another speech two hours long on the same proposition. It is upon the people who brought forward these speeches, and on those who are aiding and abetting, that the ren those who are aiding and abetting, that the re ponsibility of an extra session will come."

Mr. Holman made the objection that it was no a order to refer to what had occurred in the

Senate.

Mr. Burler protested that he had not said a word

Mr. Butler protested that he had not said a word about the Senate.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Hale, (dem.) of Ind., asked Mr. Butler what time he believed Congress would adjourn if the rescinding resolution was agreed on.

Mr. Butler replied that he dared not say a word about what might happen in the Senate. He did not think that Congress would get off in a fortinght. He wished to rescind the resolution to adjourn, and then let the responsibility of carrying out the session fall where it belonged.

After a little episode between the Speaker and Mr. Eldridge, in which each spoke of the other as having been grossly disrespectful, but which ended in mutual compliments and expressions of respect. Mr. Dawes offered a resolution to adjourn on Monday, June 10, at twelve o'clock noon, expressing his belief that the Senate would agree to that.

After some dilatory motions 'Mr. Ranyall. (dem.) of Pa., made a proposition that no business should be done during the days of the Philadelphia Convention.

onvention.
Mr. Dawes said that it was his intention to move
o adjourn over from Tuesday next till Thursday

or Friday.

Mr. Stevenson, (rep.) of Ohio, said there was no such agreement in the case of the Cincinnati Convention. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dickey—It had no sepresentative here.

Mr. Brightam, (rep.) of Ohio, made some remarks in reference to the public bills that were pending in the House, meaning the Ku Klux, the Enforcement and the Civil Rights bills, but Mr. Beck interrupted him and objected to any political discussion.

Finally, after considerable colloquy and opposi-tion by Messrs. Butler, Bingham. Stevenson, Perce and a dozen more republicans, Mr. Dawes' resolu-tion fixing Monday, June 10, as the day for final ad-journment was adopted—125 to 60. Then, after the interposition of various points of order, objections and efforts on the part of a mi-nority of the republicans to effect an adjournment, the House, at a quarter before ten o'clock, took a recess until Monday morning.

NEW CALEDONIA.

Hining, Marine and Manufacture Reports-Visitation by a Hurricane. By the Australasian mail we have files from New edonia, dated at Noumes, from the 7th of Febru-

ary to the 3d of March.

The Moniteur of the 7th of February says:—The news from Manghine is excellent. The vein of metal, or reef, has at length been found at the depth of from thirty to thirty-live feet from the surface. It appears to be very rich, and nearly three feet wide, the excavations being carried on by means of gunpowder pending the arrival of a machine for crushing the quartz. In the meantime washing for gold is contianed, and with results sufficient to give the miners some heart and to pay the cost of carrying on the work.

the miners some heart and to pay the cost of carrying on the work.

The gold commissioner stationed at the Diahot Mines, besides the important duties thereby devolving upon him, still finds time (as the Captain of the Port) to lay down soundings in Durand Bay so as to ensure the secure entry and departure of ships, the presence of which will soon be indispensable should the Manghine Reef justify the great hopes of its proprietors, and should the discoveries of the Eureka Company be fully confirmed.

The resignation of M. P. L. Desjardins, Lieutenant de Juge Provisoire, has been accepted.

The sugar factory at Paita was inaugurated on the 5th of February by the Pro-Vicar Apostolic and the Governor of New Caledonia. The Marist Fathers have established the Usine for the benefit of that sugar-growing district. Madame Richerle assisted at the ceremony. M. and Madame de la Richerle were enthusiastically received by the people.

New Caledonia had been visited by a hurricane. A correspondent, writing to the Government Astronomer, in Sydney, under date of March 3, says:—Last week the tail end of a hurricane visited us, coming in from north northeast, veering round and attaining its greatest force at northwest. The night of the 28th of February was very boisterous, accompanied by heavy rain. A hard gale blew from two A. M. till five A. M., when it moderated till nine A. M., from which time till one P. M. the wind increased in violence, threatening damage to the town. While at its fullest violence I took your anemometer and ascended the hill to find the force of the wind. Arrived at the too, I could not stand: creased in violence, threatening damage to the town. While at its fullest violence I took your anemometer and ascended the hill to find the force of the wind. Arrived at the top, I could not stand; but fortunately a cutting at the very top, about two feet high, enabled me to carry out my wish. Planting my knees against the cutting I took several observations, which gave a maximum velocity of the wind of 70 miles per hour. I expected every moment to see the little machine blown in pieces, and nothing but the rain and oil prevented the pivots from becoming red-hot. I had to exert all my strength to keep the anemometer in my hand; and the rain, though not very heavy, pelted me like small hall, penetrating almost instantaneously to the skin. A few fences and roofs were blown away, and one or two buildings blown over; but no damage of any moment has been done to the town or shipping. The greatest force was from 11:30 A. M. till I P. M.; it then rapidly moderated, and by 2 P. M. It was fine again. Fine weather continues up to date. During the storm the aneroid fell to 20,25; at I P. M. It was 29.00, and rose rapidly to 20.80. The thermometer varied from 70 to 80.

SAD DEATH OF DR. PITCHER,

Hudson, N. Y., June 1, 1872. Dr. William H. Pitcher, an eminent and widely nown physician of this city, died last night from the effects of poison introduced into his system while performing a post-mortem examination of a subject who had died from erysipelas a few days

THE MURDERERS OF SHARON TYNDALE.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1872. estigation by shrewd detectives for the murderer the Hon. Sharon Tyndale, ex-Secretary of

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A CONVICT.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 1, 1872. Adam Fralich, who was convicted here yesterday of committing arson in Syracuse on the 26th of December, 1869, endeavored to commit suicide by taking morphine this afternoon, while awaiting transfer from the County Jail to the State Prison, to which he was sentenced for fifteen years. Physicians were promptly summoned, and his life was for the time saved, but it is thought he cannot live more than twenty-four hours. His wife, who was with him in the jail, informed the Sheriff that Frahch would never be taken to prison alive, and when asked what was the matter with him, answered "a broken heart."

THE SOUTHERN BANK SWINDLERS.

MACON, Ga., June 1, 1872. magistrate to-day for preliminary examination. neir cases were separated, and Bennett only was Their cases were separated, and Bennett only was examined. The evidence showed that they had, by their own confession, tried to swindle the Chattahoochie Bank, of Columbus, and failed, owing to the absence of the cashier. The certificate of deposit was admitted to be a forgery. Intimacy and companionship were proved. The defence was that the only crime committed was an attempt to pass the certificates in Columbus, and the Court here had no jurisdiction. A decision will be given on Monday, at half-past ten A. M. The prisoners are wanted in St. Louis, where a telegram states they have been "through" a bank. The case of Holmes will be heard an Monday. The papers were found on Bennett.

GRATZ BROWN.

His Letter Accepting the Cincinnati Nomination.

Comprehensive Review of the Politics of the Republic-The Effects of the Rebellion in the South and the Only Methods for Restoring Harmony and Prosperity-Corruption in the Federal Offices and How to Eradicate It.

St. Louis, Mo., June 1, 1872. In reply to the notification of his nomination as Vice President by the Cincinnati Convention Governor Brown makes the following response:-

Vice President by the Cincinnati Convention Governor Brown makes the following response:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JEFFERSON CITY, MAY 31, 1872. I

GENTLEMEN—Your letter advising me of the action of the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnation as been received, and I return, tarough you, my acknowledgment of the honor which has been conferred upon me. I accept the nomination as a candidate for Vice President, and endorse mest cortainly the resolutions setting forth the principles on which the appeal is made to the whole people of the United States.

A century is closing upon our experience of republican government, and while that lapse of time has witnessed agreat expansion of our free institutions, yet it has not been without illustration also of grave dangers to the stability of such a system of those successfully encountered. It is needless to speak of those which remain to menaca us. The most threatening are provided against, as I firmly believe, in the wise and pacific measures proposed by your platform.

It has come to be the practice of those elevated to position of national authority to regard public service but as a means to retain power. This results in substituting a mere party organization for the government itself, which constitutes a control amenable to no laws or moralities, impairs all independent thought, enables a few to rule the many and makes personal allegiance the road to favor. It requires little forecast to perceive that this will wreek all liberties unless there be interposed a timely reform of the administration from its highest to its lowest station, which shall not only prevent abuses but likewise take away the incentive to their practice. Wearled with the contentions that are carried on in avarice of spoils, the country demands repose, and resents the effort of officials to dragoon it again into partisan hostilities; and I will scalously sustain any movement promising a sure deliverance of the perils which lave been connected with the war.

in avarice of spoils, the country demands repose, and resents the effort of officials to dragoon it again into partisan hostilities; and I will zealously sustain any movement promising a sure deliverance of the perlis which have been connected with the war.

It is safe to says that only those are now to be feared, which comes of an abuse of victory into permanent estrangement. The Union is fortified by more power than ever before, and it remains as an imperative duty to cement our nationality by a perfect reconciliation at the North. A wide spread sympathy is aroused in behalf of those States of the South which, long after the termination of resistance to the rightful federal authority, are still plundered under the guise of loyalty, and tyrantized over in the name of freedom.

Along with this feeling is present, too, the recognition that in complete ammesty alone can be found hope of any return to constitutional government as of old, as any development of a more enduring unity and broader national life in the future. Amnesty, however, to be efficacious must be real, not nominal—genuine, not evasive. It must carry along with it equal rights as well as equal protection to all; for the removal of disabilities as to some, with enforcement as to others, leaves room for suspicion that pardon is measured by political gain. Especially will such professed elemency be futile in the presence of the renewed attempt at prolonging a suspension of the habeas corpus and the persistent resort to martial, rather than civil, law in upholding those agencies used to alienate the races, when concord is most essential, and in preparing another elaborate campalign on a basis of dead issues and arbitrary intervention. All will rightly credit such conduct as bufa mockery of amnesty, and demand an administration which can give better warrant of honesty in the great work of reconstruction and reform in the array of sectional interests. A republic so wide-spread as ours is never entirely safe from serious conflicts. These become still mor

elected."

If local government be, as it undoubtedly is, the most vital principle of our institutions, much advance will be made toward establishing it by enabling the people to pass upon questions so nearly affecting their well being dispassionately, through their local representation. The precipitance which would force a controlling declaration on tax or tariff through a Presidential candidacy is only a dispulsed form of centralization involving. only a disguised form of centralization, involvin zardous reaches of Executive Influence. A con-usion will be much more impartially determined ediate constituents. These are the n one more in sympathy with the aspirations of their masses of our countrymen. Of course such concert cannot be attained by thrusting every minor or past difference into the foreground, and it will be for the people, therefore, to determine whether these objects are of such magnitude and present urgency as to justify them in deferring other adjustments until the country shall be first restored to a free suffrage, uninfluenced by official dictation; and ours becomes in fact a free republic, released from apprehensions of a central domination.

propositions embraced in the resolutions of the convention, but seeing how they all contemplate a restoration of power to the people, peace to the nation, purity to the government that they condemn the attempt to establish an ascendancy of military over civil rule, and affirm with explicitness the maintenance of conal freedom to all citizens, irrespective of of equal freedom to all citizens, irrespective of race, previous condition or pending disabilities, I have only to piedge again my sincere co-operation.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours,

B. GRATZ BROWN.

PEDESTRIAN PEAT.

Walking Match of One Hundred and Four Miles for \$1,500 Concluded in Boston Yesterday.

A walking match of one hundred and four miles, for \$1,500, between M. J. McEttrick and . G. C. Taylor, was ended and decided in the old Pine street church this evening. Both pedestrians kept moving and awake almost to the end, Taylor falling twenty minutes before the time, and McEttrick winning by an hour and twelve minutes. Both men were exhausted and fainted before the walk

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

George F. Clark, alias Professor Fisher, the æronaut, who fell from a balloon at Cincinnati on Friday, died the The Shelby Female College at Shelbyville, Ky., was de-

troyed by fire Thursday night. The loss is about fifteen housand dollars, and the insurance from nine thousand o ten thousand dollars. A fire broke out in Chicago, between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, in the building No. 39 North Union street. The total loss on the building and the stock is estimated at \$15,000.

is estimated at \$15,000.

A fire at Auburn, Ill., on Friday destroyed the flouring mill of J. N. Squire & Co. and Rouch & Co.'s elevator, with a large quantity of grain. The total loss is not less than \$30,000. The insurance is not known.

Samuel Gourley's saw and planing mill on Ridge avenue, Philadelphia, was burned vesterday morning. The loss is about twenty thousand dollars; insured for \$2,001 in the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.

Friday evening the jury in the case of Henry Henslee on trial in Chicago for the morder of his wife, returned a verdict of guilty, and he was scattened to twenty years in the State Prison. A motion was made for a new trial.

ntiac, Ill., Friday the trial of John Sater for the of William Rallings was ended, the jury render-erdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to be The prisoner received the verdict with stolid non-

indifference.

The Rhode Island Legislature, at Newport, adjourn
on Priday afternoon, after a session of four days, to me
in Providence the second Monday in January. The re
don of the public statutes was adopted, to go into eff.